

For Release: Tuesday, September 09, 2014

14-1663-PHI

MID-ATLANTIC INFORMATION OFFICE: Philadelphia, Pa.

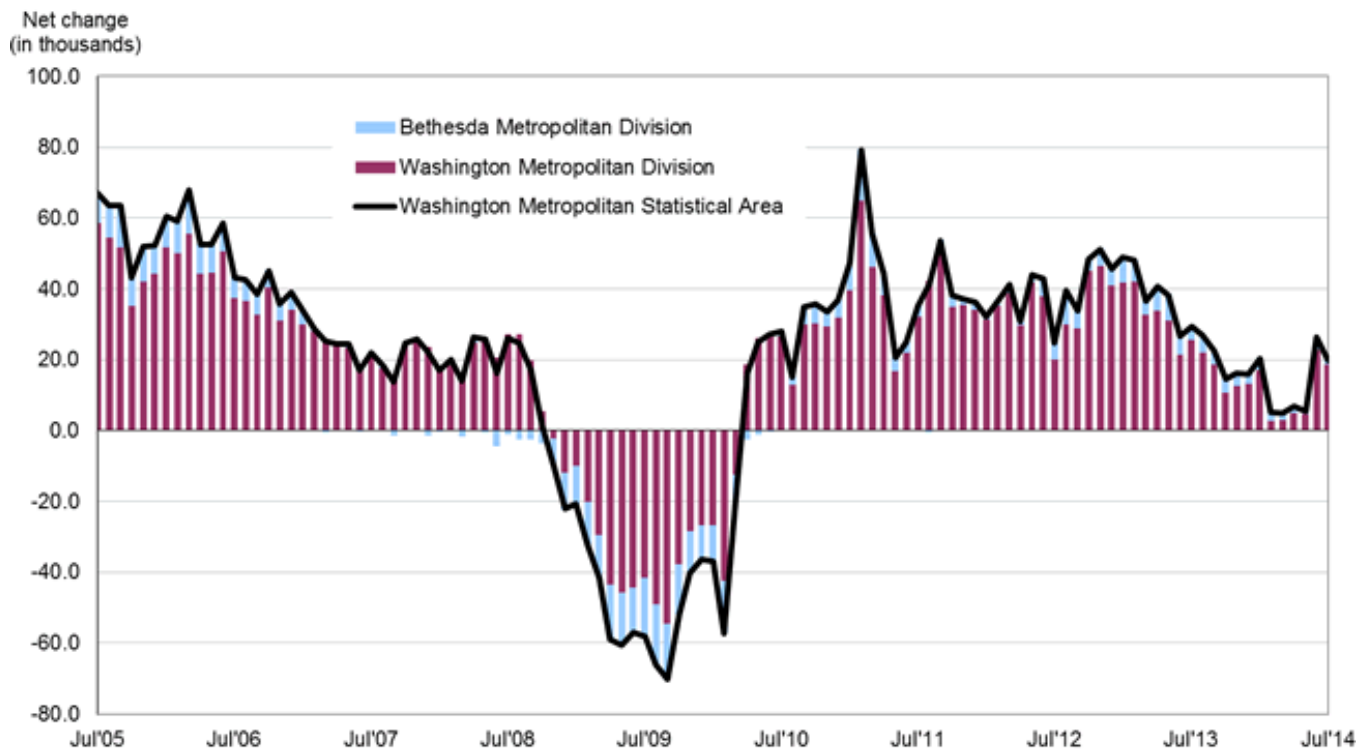
Technical information: (215) 597-3282 • BLSInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov • [www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic/](http://www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic/)

Media contact: (215) 861-5600 • BLSMediaPhiladelphia@bls.gov

## Washington Area Employment - July 2014 Local Rate of Employment Growth Slower than National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,107,800 in July 2014, up 19,800, or 0.6 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.9 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the July increase was the 52nd consecutive month of over-the-year job gains in the area. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#); Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Washington metropolitan area and its divisions, July 2005–July 2014**



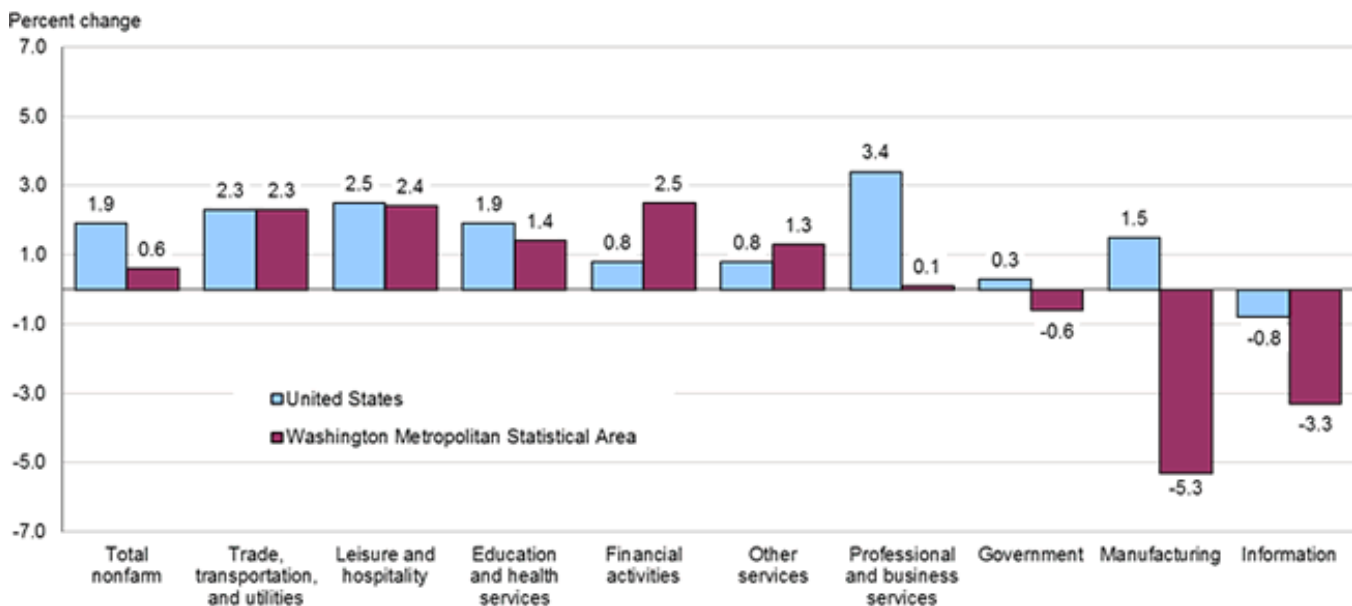
The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of two metropolitan divisions<sup>3/4</sup>separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division, with 81 percent of the area's employment, gained 18,800 jobs over the year. The Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 19 percent of area employment, added 1,000 jobs since July 2013.

### Industry employment

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 8,900 jobs in the greater Washington metropolitan area from July 2013 to July 2014, more than any other supersector. The local rate of increase, 2.3 percent, was identical to the national growth rate. Both the Washington division and the Bethesda division gained jobs in this industry, adding 6,700 and 2,200, respectively.

Leisure and hospitality added 7,200 jobs over the year in the local area. The local growth rate was 2.4 percent, just below the national increase of 2.5 percent. All of the employment gains in the leisure and hospitality sector were centered in the Washington division, while the Bethesda division shed jobs. (See [chart 2.](#))

**Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, July 2014**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Three other supersectors in the Washington area gained at least 2,500 jobs since last July—education and health services (5,400), financial activities (3,800), and other services (2,500). Local growth rates for financial activities and other services were faster than the national growth rates for these supersectors, while education and health services grew slower locally than it did nationally.

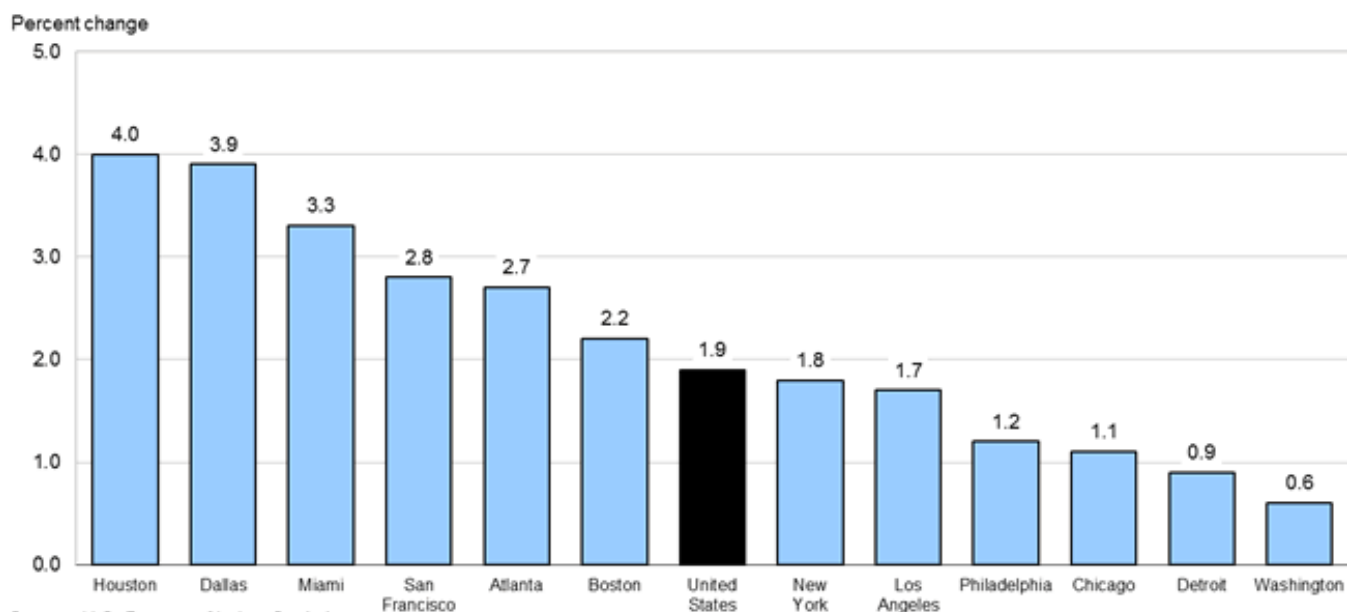
Locally, three supersectors lost jobs from July 2013 to July 2014—government (-4,100), manufacturing (-2,600), and information (-2,500). The government and manufacturing supersectors gained jobs nationwide, while the information industry lost jobs over the year.

### Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2014. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 6 exceeding the national average of 1.9 percent. The fastest rate of job growth was registered in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, up 4.0 percent, closely followed by Dallas, at 3.9 percent. The slowest rates of job growth were in Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (0.6 percent) and Detroit-Warren-Livonia (0.9 percent). (See [chart 3](#) and [table 2](#).)

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area added the largest number of jobs, 155,400, since July 2013. Two other metropolitan areas gained more than 100,000 jobs—Dallas (120,800) and Houston (112,200). Detroit recorded the smallest employment gain over the year, up 16,800 jobs, followed by Washington, up 19,800.

**Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, July 2014**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Professional and business services led employment growth in 7 of the 12 metropolitan areas over the year: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont. (See [table 2](#).) Professional and business services led employment growth in 7 of the 12 metropolitan areas over the year: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont.

Over the year, government recorded the largest loss of jobs in three areas—New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Manufacturing lost the most jobs in two areas—Chicago and Los Angeles. Boston, Dallas, Houston, and Miami experienced no annual job losses in any supersector.

### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a “link relative” technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm). Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

### **Additional information**

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

The **Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George’s

Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

The **Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

The **Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division** includes Frederick and Montgomery Counties in Maryland.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Washington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area	Back data	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014 <sup>(1)</sup>	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014 <sup>(1)</sup>	
						Net change	Percent change
<p>Footnotes (1) State and regional data for the most recent month are preliminary. ....</p> <p>SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics - National - State and Metropolitan Area</p> <p>The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey is a monthly survey of business establishments which provides estimates of employment, hours, and earnings data by industry for the nation as a whole, all States, and most major metropolitan areas since 1939. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative program in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Return to Mid-Atlantic Information Office Homepage <a href="#">menu</a> .....</p>							

(1) State and regional data for the most recent month are preliminary.

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area	Back data	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014	
						Net change	Percent change
Footnotes (P) Preliminary .....							
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics - National - State and Metropolitan Area - The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey is a monthly survey of business establishments which provides estimates of employment, hours, and earnings data by industry for the nation as a whole, all States, and most major metropolitan areas since 1939. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative program in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Return to Information Office Homepage .....							

(P) Preliminary